

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912

Mean it when you're doing it, for no enemy's shot is equal to a weak heart in the act.—George Meredith.

DOWSETT FOR DELEGATE

Nominations for delegates to the Republican convention are but a week away.

The Republicans are faced with the plain duty of sending to the territorial and county conventions men who can be relied upon to nominate candidates of the highest standing. There will not this year be the excuse that such candidates are not available.

The businessmen's committee accomplished a notable thing in securing the candidacy of a large number of leading businessmen who are willing to devote time and energy to the government of Hawaii for the next two years. At the head of the ticket is J. M. Dowsett. Able, fearless, determined, successful in business and already enlisted in public work, Mr. Dowsett is the type of citizen upon whom Hawaiian voters can rely to make a brilliant representative at Washington. He will command the maximum of respect and support from his colleagues there and he will have the interests of Hawaii at heart.

Mr. Dowsett served in the territorial legislature as a senator with distinction. He has given a large amount of time to the forestry and agriculture department as a member of the board of commissioners and has served and is serving on other public boards and organizations. He has distinctly the ability and the qualifications that fit him for Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

The Star-Bulletin has already defined its position with respect to the delegate. Kuli's strength will not be the strength of impartial judgment by the voters, but the strength of an appeal on lines of personal animosities and on lines that are injuring this territory.

Mr. Dowsett is the man for Hawaii to make delegate to Congress.

SUPPORT THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

Honolulu's opportunity to make this port ready for the opening of the canal is here in concrete form.

The board of harbor commissioners yesterday took action toward securing for the territory the waterfront property generally known as the Allen & Robinson property, and which for many years has been used for lumber-yard and warehouse purposes. It is now proposed to secure this property for government wharf purposes.

In brief, here is the plan entertained by the harbor commissioners:

That part of the waterfront bounded by Queen street, Fort street, the mauka end of the Oceanic dock site, and the water of the harbor itself is to be wholly acquired. The territory already owns a narrow strip along the harbor front, the strip varying in width from twelve feet to a foot. This strip has been used by the Robinson estate under an old license dating from the days of the monarchy. The license is held by the territorial authorities to be subject to cancellation. Part of this area now wanted is owned by the federal government, and this is to be secured also, under the present plans, perhaps by an exchange of property with the territory.

It is proposed to raise the funds to make these land purchases partly by the sale of territorial property, with the authorization of the governor, and partly by legislative appropriation, and if negotiations for the land are successful, the next legislature will be asked to provide such funds, as have not been secured by the first-named method.

Two great public necessities will be served, say the harbor commissioners, by this plan. First, the available wharfage room in Honolulu's harbor will be considerably increased. Berths will be furnished for two more large vessels. Secondly, the way will be cleared for the belt-line railroad that is to swing around the

land edge of the harbor and make the handling of freight expeditious and economical.

These are the two most important advantages of the improvement, but there are a number of others. Public access to the waterfront will not be blocked by this large area of lumber-yard, and civic convenience will be served as well as civic beauty. Outside of the immediate commercial advantages, the territory will be moving forward on a line that is in the end sound policy—public ownership and control of its slips and wharves.

The Star-Bulletin believes that the private interests involved will act fairly and promptly with the special committee of commissioners named to confer with them regarding the Allen & Robinson property, and that if a spirit of fairness is shown the property can be secured without the necessity of condemnation. This will be the shortest course and the cheapest course.

It is an improvement badly needed, and the harbor commissioners should receive every moral and financial support in carrying it out.

DARROW AND OTHERS

Growing out of the noted strike in the mills of Lawrence, Mass., is a fiery attack on present-day methods of dealing with industrial and constitutional questions by a writer in a recent number of the North American Review. The scenes of violence during that strike, the doubtful help of the militia and the police in preserving order, and the well-founded stories that in many cases the arm of the law was used solely to drive the strikers into submission, gave the basis for an argument that the United States is not settling its industrial problems by a sober resort to reason but by a resort to force. The writer now quoted, Percy S. Grant, declares that the United States has turned over the settlement of such problems to a "strong-arm" squad, and continues his indictment as follows:

"Instead of referring labor controversies to boards of conciliation or to courts of arbitration, we ring up the police, arm bands of private detectives, swear in special deputy sheriffs, call out the militia and organize 'vigilantes,' who proceed to gag discussion, to arrest labor leaders, to intimidate strikers, to wound and to kill. Force and free speech are again arrayed.

"One of the deep-rooted grievances of honest working people is that during strikes, in order to clear the streets, police magistrates will accept the unsubstantiated testimony of the police against prisoners who have been arrested upon charges of vagrancy or of disorderly conduct, etc., and that these judges 'railroad' troublesome pickets or labor leaders to jail. In this way the police and the courts act together and judicial position becomes merely accessory force; that is to say, it does not perform the function of sifting evidence and securing justice; it is only another heavy hand pushing the workingman or labor leader to prison.

"The indictment is a severe one, and is justified in a measure, but the writer fails to take into account the fact that almost invariably serious strikes lead to violence on the part of the enraged employees, and that the only argument such people know is the argument of the butt-end of a gun or the stick of a policeman. When the strikes in the United States cease to be led by emotional, over-wrought Italians, professional agitators of the type of Haywood, who was tried for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho; when the leaders of the strikers will refrain from calling together street mobs and exhorting them to a wild pitch of hysteria; when, in brief, the strikers keep a steady hand on their impulses and are in a mental condition to listen to argument and arbitration, there will be no need for force.

The trouble has been that strikes have been and are the expression of trades unionism, and in the United States such men as Gompers, Meyer, Haywood and the like have been the leaders and such men as Harry Orchard, Ortie McManis and the McNamaras have been the weak or unscrupulous tools. If the trades unions will purge themselves of the men by whom they are brought into disrepute, their complaint against the use of force will be needless.

The subject is vital now because of the importance of the Darrow trial. Regardless of the outcome of that trial, there will certainly remain a moral conviction in the minds of the majority of people that Darrow is guilty at least of knowing bribery was going forward. That an attorney as closely in touch with his case and as keen of intuition as Darrow should be ignorant of Franklin's coarse work is unthinkable. Whether or not the Chicago attorney engineered the dirty deal designed to corrupt the McNamara jury cannot be definitely told from the testimony, but Darrow is discredited. He is no longer an asset to unionism. He is an argument against the structure built up under Gompers.

Now that the Astor baby has been born, the Mexican revolution can get space again in the newspapers.

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

THE CHICAGO "STEAL"

August 14, 1912.
To the Editor of the Star-Bulletin:
Sir:—Permit me a word on the fatal Chicago convention. The supporters of President Taft have heretofore explained his errors with the state that he was badly advised, but somehow that does not keep him from making more mistakes.

When he, for the first time in our history, took the high office of President, out campaigning for his own election, he told the people that he had been a man of straw, but was not going to be so any longer.

Now, through the columns of the Star-Bulletin, President Taft sanctions a statement, explaining and defending the suicidal success of his political advisers, and further that the Associated Press delights to aid in its wide distribution.

This inspired statement fails to recognize a fundamental difference in the methods used by the two contending leaders in the Republican convention. The Roosevelt men admitted that some of the contests in their favor filed without their sanction were not worthy of credence, that they were filed without official sanction can be proved by reference to the official statements of Senator Dixon, given out prior to the convention, in which he does not claim delegates for Roosevelt in certain Southern States. On the other hand, the Taft leaders—Barnes, Penrose, etc.—would not admit that any of their supporters could possibly be wrong, even if they had to reverse their own decisions to sustain this position.

The statement you published admits that Arizona could rightfully select delegates at large, but that California could not.

The Taft men in Chicago were challenged to prove that their delegates won a single contest in the whole of California. It was stated there, that the fourteen district inspectors were unable to segregate the voters between certain districts because of no proper registration and that they arbitrarily assigned Taft two delegates and the rest to Roosevelt in the 14th District, this being about the proportion of votes cast in the two districts, but that the total vote was overwhelming against Taft.

Later these inspectors cancelled their first returns and substituted those in which they admitted their inability to give anything, but a guess as to the sub-division and the final returns filed showed only the total votes on both sides of the new division line, and that these votes were overwhelmingly for Roosevelt; and further that as the people were not voting for district delegates but delegates at large combining all the votes did no injury.

In the Washington case this published statement makes it clear as has been claimed all along that the Taft men everywhere were opposed to letting the people express their free choice through primaries. In Michigan one word from Taft and his supporters in the Legislature would have consented to put that state's new primary into immediate effect, instead of insisting upon its delay until 1914.

If Roosevelt had no possible chance of a majority in the convention why did the Taft men fight so hard over seventy-four contests which this statement by inference admits did have merit. Why did they refuse even a roll call? Finally, if the claims of Roosevelt followers were without foundation then why pay any attention to them.

A very reliable analysis of the whole situation is coming in November and then many will clearly see just how much coloring matter there is in this White House butter. Dealers claim that some people always like their butter colored.

Now as to your editorial, you can of course color that as you like, for it is not supposed to be unadulterated. If you will show me where the fourteen Roosevelt men on that national committee with its thirty-nine unburied dead hold-over politicians who had no seats in the convention, voted with the Taft men on any of these seventy-four contests that were left after those without merit were settled, I will take off my hat to you, and admit that in that instance you know more about the Chicago convention than I did. As to your quotation from the New York World, permit me to say that I never knew that the Roosevelt supporters ever claimed a majority of rightfully elected delegates in that convention. The convention was a fraud, and to sustain it means the approval of the right of those holding the power of initiative to control a political party.

However, let me also quote the New York World, which said, of this same convention: "If this contest means anything, it means the old Republican bosses are done for. The rank and file demand a new dispensation. Morally, the Taft administration has been rejected by the Republican party. The American people want a new deal, and they are going to have it. No such political manipulation can stop it."

You and I differ in nothing more than this: that you may always have the last word.
(Signed) G. R. CARTER.

PERSONALITIES

MRS. DE LA NUX and her two daughters leave for Naalehu, Hawaii, on Saturday and will make their permanent residence there.

MRS. RILEY H. ALLEN returned on the Canadian-Australian liner Marana yesterday, after spending three months in the Northwest.

MISS FRANCES BRASCOER, the visiting social worker, attended a meeting of the committee on municipal research of the Central Improvement Committee yesterday, and gave her views on various sociological problems of Honolulu. The committee are President B. von Damm, Secretary, George G. Guild, and Ed. Towse.

DAVID FORBES was appointed manager of Waialea plantation by the directors yesterday, to succeed C. C. Kennedy, who resigned after more than twenty years of eminently successful management. Mr. Forbes has been manager of Kukui for several years and is recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists in the Territory.

TO ATTACK FREAR

(Continued from Page 1)

that this was a case where the Governor was obliged to get people who formerly lived in Hawaii, but now residents of San Francisco, on account of no money being appropriated for expenses. Granting that the excuse is good, was it not possible to find two Democrats who came up to all those requirements? Was it not possible to find at least one Democrat who would come up to all those requirements?

I think I am justified in saying that it appears to have been the policy of Governor Frear to show that no Democrat in this Territory or out of this Territory is worthy of trust. I need only point to his action in the make up of the Supreme Court and the several boards of a public character, all of which is up to him.

I am satisfied that the Democrats elected to the Legislature will do the right thing as to the appropriation mentioned and that there will be such a recommendation in the Democratic platform, but I think the higgardly policy pursued by Governor Frear and backed up by the local Republican party should be whacked good and hard. I speak only for myself.

Very truly yours,

T. J. RYAN.

FERRIS HARTMAN, ACTOR, WILL RECEIVE FORTUNE

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Walter R. de Leon, a well known member of the Ferris Hartman company, petitioned the Superior Court yesterday for the restoration of the records of his adoption by B. N. de Leon, now deceased. His brother, Paul, joins in the petition. A handsome fortune is to be distributed to the elder de Leon's heirs, and as Walter and Paul were given all the rights of sons under the adoption, their present petition is the first step toward a comfortable corner of easy street.

The adoption papers were signed in 1902 and destroyed in the great fire of 1906. The foster father died three years ago. He had married Mrs. Nellie Jones, the mother of the present petitioners, in 1902. The boys, being much of the time on the road, and not writing home with very great regularity, they were not aware of the fortune which was waiting for them until a few days ago, when they received a letter from an Eastern lawyer asking them to have the records of the adoption restored, so that the estate might be settled without further delay. The elder de Leon's will leaves half of his property to the widow and the other half equally between his adopted sons. Walter is booked to sail for Australia with the company on August 16th. Judge Graham will hear the petition on the morning of the departure.

AN AQUEDUCT LICENSE.

A license is recorded, made by the Territory of Hawaii, under advertised sale at auction, to the trustees of the estate of the late H. P. Baldwin, for a right of way, 40 feet wide, for an aqueduct over the government lands of Napili 1 and Honokawai in the district of Kaunapali and Waikeolu in the district of Lahaina, Maui, for a term of 25 years at \$101 per annum.

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